

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 13 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY
EDITION

Vol. IV. No. 167.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$5.00 per year.
Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 25 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

AFTER much crying of "strike" the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees crawled into the holes and left the thousands of workers who man the local transportation system completely at the mercy of Frank Hedley and his aids. Those fakers now claim that the upshot of the strike talk is a union victory. The companies did not surrender one iota to the men. The company union is recognized by the union officials but the company has not recognized the Amalgamated.

LAST year this same set of union officials sabotaged the strike led by Walsh, Lavin and other militants. The workers, given no substantial support by the officials of the trade union movement put up a real battle and compelled the company to spend over a million dollars to break it. Tammany policemen seconded the efforts of hired gangsters in beating the strikers. But our Tammany labor leaders did not have a word of criticism to make.

It was quite evident from the beginning that the Amalgamated officials did not mean business in organizing the transit employees of this city. It is a heavy undertaking. To accomplish the task it would have been necessary to mobilize the entire labor movement behind the drive. But not a bit of preparation was made. The reactionary union officials were bluffing and the company knew it. Frank Hedley could ignore them with impunity. He even refused to confer with them at the mayor's invitation. They took everything Hedley felt like hurling at them and swallowed their humiliation, if they are capable of experiencing humiliation.

THIS does not mean to imply that the labor fakers are bashful boys or shrinking violets. It means that they are in cahoots with Tammany political machine and are more concerned with playing for personal ends than organizing the workers. It was quite evident from the moment strikebreaker Frayne entered the situation that a sell-out was in contemplation. This had been fresh from a scabbing job on the Furriers' Union and appeared to be in good form for another of a similar nature.

IT is not surprising that the workers should lose all confidence in the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. They are part and parcel of the capitalist system. They have a heavy stake in it. They have fat bank accounts and live lives of ease. A change of system would bring them as much discomfort as it would to the capitalists. Let the workers toil for forty or fifty cents an hour. The fakers should worry.

IF the A. F. of L. bureaucrats have put forward a serious effort to organize workers into trade unions within the past few years, they have kept it a dark secret. The only efforts made in that direction have been by radicals. Thousands of textile slaves fought for one whole year under the leadership of Communists while the A. F. of L. officialdom busied itself fighting the strike instead of fighting for the strikers. The job of organizing the unorganized is the task of the militants. There should be thousands of active, capable trade unionists thruout the American Federation of Labor who are capable of doing this job.

THE papers tell of Nicaraguans being slaughtered by United States troops with as little concern as if they were reporting the casualty list of a mosquito hunt. Of course the Nicaraguans are "bandits" and "outlaws." Our nice little marines would never hurt a good Nicaraguan. But bandits and outlaws! Particularly bandits and outlaws that believe Nicaragua should belong to Nicaraguans.

COMMENT made in this column recently on the action of the Friends of Irish Freedom in praising Gibson for upholding American traditions against British wiles in the verbal slugging match at Geneva, drew acid reply from a member of that organization. I stated quite correctly that there was not a peep out of the big political leaders of the Clan-na-Gael—the parent body of the Friends of Irish Freedom—during the period in which this country was engaged in war with Germany. As a matter of fact members of this organization were advised by their officers to fight for British and American imperialism. It is true that to take another course would mean imprisonment, but they were "revolutionists" and if their savage attacks on John Bull from a safe distance could be taken (Continued on Page Three)

28 CLOAKMAKERS ARE KIDNAPED BY THE RIGHT WING

Gangsters Take Local 9 By Storm

Kidnaping the 28 workers of the Max Lerner cloak shop, 40 West 22nd St., yesterday afternoon, 20 right wing gangsters forced the workers to go with them to the International offices and register.

Twenty-six of them were held prisoners all day in the International office while the gangsters compelled two of the workers to go back to the boss and make him give the right wingers \$200 for back "dues."

The Max Lerner workers are supporters of the left wing, therefore the method used by the thugs is a testimonial of new tactics on their part to terrify the workers.

Another right wing assault upon the cloakmakers' union took place late yesterday afternoon when the supporters of Morris Sigman broke the lock and took possession of the office of Local 9 located at 67 Lexington Ave.

While the International Bank, right wing institution, bought the building last week, they had no legal right to use that method to obtain possession.

FUR DYERS GO ON STRIKE; ASK AID OF JOINT BOARD

Right Wingers Throw Away July Raises

Spirited picketing of the Stein Fur Dyeing Co., 509 East 76th St., will be continued this morning. The workers went on strike Tuesday, unable any longer to work under the terrible conditions that confronted them.

A committee of 20 workers representing the shop came to the office of the Joint Board, Furriers' Union on Monday and asked for assistance in organizing the shop. Although it is the function of the International officials to organize the dyeing shops, the Joint Board promised to help.

More than 200 workers are employed in the shop, which is the largest dye shop in Manhattan.

A meeting of the strikers will be held tonight, at 347 East 72nd St., where the committee appointed by the joint board will be present. A communication has been sent to Local 25 of Newark asking for its assistance in the struggle.

The demands of the workers are the 40-hour week; increase in wages and recognition of the union.

The working conditions of the shop are unusually bad. The workers have to toil 49 hours a week for wages averaging \$20 to \$25 weekly under the most unsanitary conditions. During the rush season they have to be in the shop seven days a week, putting in 70 to 80 hours weekly.

Women's Wear Statement.

Proof of the contention of the New York Joint Board that the problem of getting July increases for the workers is being utterly ignored by the right wing International union, (Continued on Page Five)

TO TAKE THE PLACE OF MEN

Drawn by Fred Ellis



LOCAL LABOR LEADERS WORKED WITH TAMMANY TO BREAK TRANSIT ORGANIZATION DRIVE AND BOOST SUBWAY FARES, SAYS WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

The same policies and tactics employed to disrupt the needle trades unions have been used to demoralize the campaign for the organization of the traction workers. They have been used by the same official elements which have smashed unionism in the garment and fur industries.

The so-called settlement of the traction workers' grievances, on the basis of which the strike was called off, is no settlement at all. It has already been repudiated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and was in fact repudiated by the I. R. T., while the traction workers were meeting in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Demoralize Organization Drive. It seems clear that the Amalgamated Association officials, Hugh Frayne, representing the American Federation of Labor, and the Central Labor Council leaders, have been guilty of demoralizing the traction organization campaign and disbanding the

forces of the traction workers with-out securing a single worthwhile concession.

In our opinion, the official leadership of the local labor movement is cooperating with certain Tammany Hall leaders, and to some extent with the traction barons, to put over an increase in fare. We believe that the tragic outcome of the dispute was inevitable unless the traction workers, by means of rank and file organization, developed new instruments of struggle which could not be controlled either by the traction companies or by incompetent and self-seeking labor officials.

Fake Settlement. We believe further that the local labor leaders have never had the intention of going thru with a traction strike but that it was planned to have Mayor Walker "settle" it at the proper moment to reap the greatest possible publicity values.

The Workers (Communist) Party regards the outcome of the strike as a tragedy for the traction workers, a victory for the traction barons and further proof of the duplicity of official labor leadership.

To Aid Traction Workers. The Workers (Communist) Party intends to continue to give all assistance possible to the traction workers in their efforts to defeat the company union, abolish the "yellow dog" contract and secure decent wages and working conditions. Its members who work in the traction industry are instructed to continue the work for organization of the traction workers.

The incompetency and cowardice of the official labor leadership leaves the company union supreme in the field for the present but we are confident that even this surrender will not prevent for very long the establishment of an effective union, free from company control, in the industry.

Follow the Six Thousand

Six thousand workers crowded Pleasant Bay Park, New York, last Sunday at The DAILY WORKER Carnival and Fair. Never was there such a turnout for a DAILY WORKER affair. This remarkable crowd turned out in spite of the fact, that just the night before most of the comrades were up until one and two in the morning at the Joint Defense Concert, in spite of the fact that they had given considerable money for admission and the collection.

Why did we have this remarkable response? Why did six thousand workers turn out for The DAILY WORKER affair? The reason is very clear. The six thousand workers who turned out to the Daily Worker carnival, responded to the call for support for the only paper, which is fighting militantly, the cause of the workers, the fight against the War Patriots, and the fight against the Open Shoppers. The six thousand workers responded to the call for help in the fight to defend our daily paper against the attacks of these enemies.

We want workers all over the country to respond as willingly and as enthusiastically as the SIX THOUSAND. THE GUARDIAN THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES should be pushed with energy to build the defense fund for the trial which will soon take place in the Federal Court, and to follow the lead of New York's SIX THOUSAND.

The Trail of Strikebreaking "Labor Leaders" Runs from Needle Trades to Traction

The big objective has been accomplished—the strike has been called off.

This settlement in no way opens the doors to the Amalgamated. There has been no agreement of any kind with the Amalgamated. If the Amalgamated interferes with the I. R. T. Brotherhood there will be an immediate renewal of hostilities and strikebreakers will be mobilized.

We have agreed not to discriminate against the I. R. T. "brotherhood" and you men will have to continue to belong to it.

James L. Quackenbush, General Counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The meeting was a tragic farce. It was organized deliberately, not only to call off the strike, in support of which traction workers were quitting hourly, but to kill every vestige of rebellion and militancy that might survive the demoralizing effect of the surrender.

But officialdom was frightened. No vote was taken on the recommendation of the committee until torments of hoarse-voiced oratory had been let loose—the main theme of which was that the traction workers were to be congratulated for having such brave and able leaders, for living in a city whose chief magistrate was such a friend of the workers and for having behind them in their fight such capable and competent officials as those who were on the platform.

Putting It Over. Some of this oratory was disgusting, some of it was dangerous and some of it was just folly. The newspapermen of the capitalist press were wise to the whole miserable plot and allowed none of their cynicism to appear when solemnly interviewing puffy-face marionettes who were deceiving some 26,000 traction workers. "Constitutional rights," "the word of His Honor, the Mayor," "a step at a time," "sacred duty to the public," "proving our responsibility," "40 (Continued on Page Two)

TRACTION WORKERS MAY STRIKE YET; COMPANY DENIES RIGHT TO UNION

Tammany Leaders Hail Agreement Which Makes Possible A Ten-cent Fare

Christian charity and forgiveness with a dash of double-dealing characterized the traction strike situation until late yesterday. The I. R. T. Brotherhood will "forgive" the discharged motormen if they repent by going back to the brotherhood. In spite of the fact that Coleman and Shea, paid officials of the Amalgamated Association, have claimed a sweeping victory, they presented a bedraggled picture of abject woe as they faced a group of newspapermen in the lobby of the Continental Hotel yesterday.

All pictures of a bright and glowing political deal faded out of the picture when the A. F. of L. leaders under the poor generalship of Hugh Frayne received a trimming at the hands of Mayor Walker and James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the I. R. T. Of course the traction workers were betrayed.

James H. Coleman, organizer for the Amalgamated Association, said, "If the I. R. T. persists in its attitude we'll go right down to the mayor and tell him about it." This weak-kneed statement is sharply in contrast with Coleman's statement to the traction workers at Tuesday night's meeting when he announced, "This is one of the greatest victories ever won by the street car men in New York."

Early yesterday the Amalgamated officials declared that "the strike has been averted, not called off." This followed a hasty conference at the union headquarters.

Messrs. Coleman, Shea and Frayne were in conference at which it was decided that they would call on the mayor and have the situation "ironed out."

More "Threats." Quackenbush's statement that with the exception of the reinstatement of the thirteen discharged motormen, the situation remains as before has left the Amalgamated officials "holding the bag." They said that unless Mayor Walker rectified the "misunderstanding" they would go ahead with the strike.

In the meantime Quackenbush played a game of hide and seek with the street car men in New York. Early yesterday the Amalgamated officials declared that "the strike has been averted, not called off." This followed a hasty conference at the union headquarters.

Paris, July 27.—Major Alfred Dreyfus, himself the victim of a notorious frame-up by reactionaries, has accepted an invitation to go to America to aid in the fight for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Dreyfus, who served four years in the French penal colony of Devil's Island as the result of a militarist and anti-Semitic frame-up in the nineties, and who was later exonerated, will head a committee being organized by the newspaper L'Oeuvre and which will include Louis Loucheur and Louis Malvy, former cabinet ministers.

Arrange Mass Meetings. BOSTON, July 27.—With the transfer of Sacco and Vanzetti to the death house scheduled for Monday, mass meetings of protest all over the world are being arranged by the Sacco Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Governor Fuller, it was learned this afternoon, paid a surprise visit to Sacco and Vanzetti in Charlestown prison last evening. Prison officials admitted that Fuller had visited the framed-up radicals. It was also understood that Fuller had talked to Celestino Madeiros, who confessed to the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been sentenced to die on August 10th.

Sacco, Vanzetti Weaker. Sacco and Vanzetti are growing weaker and weaker after their long hunger strike. Despite reports from the prison physician, their seven-year imprisonment coupled with their fast has told on them considerably, according to William Thompson, their lawyer.

The reports of the committee appointed by Fuller to investigate the case will be rendered before the end of the week, it is understood. The secret and unfair hearings conducted by the committee was one of the chief reasons for the declaration of a hunger strike by Sacco and Vanzetti.

A meeting will be held on the Boston Common Sunday under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. Demonstrations in other cities in the United States and in Europe will be held simultaneously to protest against the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

A cablegram from Paris states that friends are attempting to send Roumain Rolland and Henri Barbusse, well-known authors, and M. Torres, a noted lawyer, to this country to aid in the struggle for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

New York Protest. Five mass meetings will be held in New York City on Friday by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. The meetings will be held under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

Thousand In Boston. BOSTON, July 27.—On Sunday, July 24th, on the Boston Common, the Workers Party held a demonstration which was attended by over 1,000 people. The meeting was addressed by Earl Browder of New York, by Harry Carter, H. Riley, and Jack (Continued on Page Five)

Furriers' Locals Hold Meetings Tonight For Action on July Raise

General membership meeting of the four locals affiliated with the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union will be held tonight, 8 p. m. The subject of the July raise will be taken up, also the question of reducing the strike assessment and hearing a report of the recent peace negotiations.

Local 1 will meet in Royal Hall; Local 5 in Stuyvesant Casino; Local 10 in Stuyvesant Casino and Local 15 in Astoria Hall.

CHIANG AND U. S. TRADERS QUARREL OVER NEW TARIFF

SHANGHAI, China, July 27.—Chiang Kai-shek has served imperialism well in China by killing labor leaders, but when he tries to take his pay for a good day's work, he finds himself in trouble. A meeting of American business men yesterday cabled a stout protest to Washington, against the new taxes of the government at Nanking.

They object that the Nanking rulers are actually going ahead without negotiation, to raise tariff taxes, on the assumption that China has autonomy in this matter. The business men are all for opposing the new taxation, and enforcing the old "uni-lateral" treaties.

Nanking May Fall. Reports continue that Nanking is in danger of capture by the armies of the Hankow government. In an interview yesterday at Hankow with foreign press representatives, General Tang Shin-tse, now dictator of the Wuhan government, announced his intention to attack Nanking at the earliest opportunity, and insisted that Feng Yu-hsiang would cooperate.

It is known that neither Feng, Tang nor Chiang is at present pushing the northern expedition. Apparently the unifying of China depends, as far as these war lords are concerned, on bargains and treaties, among themselves, to be broken at short notice.

Democrats Rival With Republicans for Honor Of Cutting Tax on Rich

WASHINGTON, July 27 (FP).—Put us in power, and we'll cut your taxes deeper than the Republicans ever did. Such is the assurance of John H. Garner, ranking Democratic member of the house ways and means committee, in a statement July 27 urging reduction of the corporation tax from 13 and one half to 10 per cent, or lower than the reactionary Republican chairman of the committee will approve.

One More Chicago Gang Murder Kills Hitchcock

CHICAGO, July 27.—Gangland's guns which have spelled death to sixteen victims of a bootleg feud within the last few weeks, roared again here today and the body of Frank Hitchcock was discovered on a lonely marsh. Hitchcock was kidnapped from his roadside by four men with machine guns who intimidated his wife and a porter, a mysterious telephone call to police directed them to a swampy expanse. They found the body of Hitchcock lying in a pool of stagnant water, dead. A bullet had crashed thru his head.

Find Dead Man.

A mysterious explosion yesterday which wrecked the interior of the family frame dwelling at 49 East Fifty-first street, disclosed the body of a man who had been dead for a week, believed to be Ernest Christian, 35 years old. The body was found in the kitchen by the police, and according to Dr. James Boylan of St. Mary's hospital, the man had been dead from one week to 10 days.

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Traction Workers May Still Strike in New York

(Continued from Page One)

he was reported to have said that the matter stands just as it did on Tuesday night.

Union Not Recognized. Although the threatened strike had for its objective the recognition of the union this important point still remains unsettled as far as the Amalgamated officials are concerned.

Yesterday another batch of strike-breakers pulled into town and joined the thousands of scabs already quartered at the barracks at 145th street and Lenox avenue. Some of them shouted a jingo war song: "We Don't Want to Go Home." The strike-breakers have not been paid off yet but it is expected that they will be sent away in a day or so.

Tammany Deal.

At Tammany Hall and at the City Hall it was stated that the "settlement" was a decided victory. It was not said for whom.

Former Mayor Hylan when interviewed said that the "truce" had all the earmarks of a deal between Tammany and the I. R. T. with the Amalgamated coming in as a close second in the "victory."

Later in the day the Amalgamated officials stated that they are intensifying their efforts to organize the traction workers. J. H. Coleman said, "The way we interpret the mayor's statement we have a perfect right to organize the I. R. T. employees and we shall continue to do so." He claimed that three hundred and eighty men were signed up at the "victory" meeting and that his organization is now using the largest force of organizers the Amalgamated has ever used.

Thruout the day the discredited Amalgamated officials kept whistling in the dark by asserting that they had sent out a corps of men to keep alive the strike atmosphere which was so prevalent prior to the sell-out.

Men May Strike.

When Coleman was informed late in the day that the I. R. T. vigorously denied that the Amalgamated was to be allowed to organize the traction workers, he said, "If the agreement doesn't mean that, then we can call a strike any time we feel like it, and we'll probably feel like it."

Late on Tuesday when there appeared to be some confusion as to the interpretation of the terms of the "settlement" James Quackenbush barked, "This agreement does not open the door to the Amalgamated. If there is anything that portends of a construction of that sort, I'll take care of that mighty quick. If the Amalgamated tries to continue to break contracts between the I. R. T. Brotherhood and the company then there will be a renewal of the situation."

The contract between the I. R. T. and the members of its brotherhood specifies that no traction worker shall join any labor organization other than the brotherhood. It bars the Amalgamated and mentions it by name.

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GREEN, HEDLEY, AND WALKER



William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor (photo at left) represents the sell-out policies of the labor bureaucracy, and is a typical exponent of the tactics that have again ruined subway workers' chances to improve their conditions. Frank T. Hedley (right) is the "hard boiled" president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., who was assembling scabs to smash the subway strike and keep wages down, until Mayor Walker (below), after having ordered the police department at the disposal of Hedley, turned over his office for the "interview" between company and union at which the union leaders compromised away the men's only chance.

TRAIL OF STRIKE BREAKING LABOR LEADERS RUNS FROM NEEDLE TRADES TO TRACTION

(Continued from Page One)

years in the labor movement, "honest service," these were the phrases with which the traction workers were beguiled and the incompetency, cowardice and reaction of the "leaders" covered up.

Hugh Frayne—Strikebreaker. Hugh Frayne, pot-bellied, gray-haired and suave, his very presence in the situation a guarantee for the bosses that the traction workers would be swindled, the strike sabotaged and the organization campaign demoralized, played the chief role. He was the official apologist. Fresh from his task of smashing the Ladies' Garment Workers' union and the Furriers' union, Frayne Tuesday night performed another service for the bosses.

Frayne sounded not one single note of struggle. Instead, he urged the traction workers to trust the very persons who had betrayed them, "to give a dollar's worth of work for a dollar's worth of pay," and, above all, to have always the interests of the public at heart.

In effect, he inferred that it was "the public" which had grievances, and not the traction workers.

Plenty of Advice. This indeed was the whole tone of the meeting. Obscene subservience to capitalist party politicians, glorification of conservatism, the duty of the worker to his employer—a whole stream of poison was poured out upon the audience of 300 traction workers who had to be made to believe that a victory had been won by an ignominious retreat.

"Listen to your officials conservatively and with an open mind, give service at all times, be sober and stand by," said one speaker. He did not say how this would defeat the company union but the officials who were to be listened to applauded wildly.

The Men Might Strike. In the back of the mind of every labor leader who was a party to the surrender was the fear that the situation might have got out of hand. That the men might strike in spite of the fake settlement. This fear shown by the "jumpy" deportment of the conspirators.

The slightest unusual noise, a motion picture reading the Daily Worker, the entry of late comers, the popping of the flashlights of the cameramen, would almost throw the officials into a panic.

As the time to take a vote on the recommendations to accept the "settlement" and call off the strike approached, the nervousness increased. "Accepting" the "Settlement."

Shea put the question.

A henchman in the front row moved to accept.

Jim Walsh, one of the leaders of the strike last year, arose and moved that the terms be not accepted and that the strike be not called off until the I. R. T. officials and the Amalgamated Association officials had signed a document embodying the terms with the signature of the mayor as witness.

Walsh was greeted with tremendous applause when he arose and his motion got a similar reception.

There was panic on the platform. Frayne consulted with Shea.

Shea refused to entertain Walsh's motion. There was another motion before the meeting.

Someone offered Walsh's motion as an amendment.

Shea refused to accept it. "It is contrary to the spirit of the previous motion," he said.

The audience was by this time sufficiently confused, the question was put, 25 per cent of the audience voted "aye" and Shea declared the motion carried.

As if moved by one lever, the platform full of "labor leaders" wiped their perspiring foreheads and leaned back with a sigh of relief.

Breaking the Spirit.

The biggest part of the job had

A "THIRD HOUSE" OF GOVERNORS TO FIGHT CONGRESS

Proposal of Maryland's Chief Magistrate

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 27.—A proposal that the governors of the 48 states organize into a permanent, cohesive body to combat the increasing grasp of the federal government in the affairs of the ordinary citizen, was advanced today by Governor Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, as the nineteenth annual conference of state executives drew to a close here.

"We talk and talk of state's rights, but what do we do to preserve them?" asked the Maryland governor. "We do very little. We might as well admit it. Centralization of power in the hands of the few in Washington is one of the greatest issues before the American people today, and it is one that must sooner or later be met. New Governing Body.

"Why can't we meet this situation by organizing ourselves into a real house of governors—League of Nations, so to speak, which could function so as to become in effect almost a third house in the republic. Such an organization, to be sure, could act only in a voluntary cooperative manner, yet if organized properly it would be in a position to deal with many problems now seized upon by the federal government simply because no other agency of government appears ready to deal with them. Half the issues that now eventuate should be handled by the states."

Wants Presidency.

Governor Ritchie, a strong advocate of the rights of states and a potential Democratic presidential candidate, pointed out that twice in the last five years the governors have been summoned to Washington from their annual conference, each time to discuss enforcement of the Volstead act.

"If the White House," said Governor Ritchie, "can summon us to Washington, why cannot we, acting as the representative of the 48 sovereign states, tell Washington what our rights are, and what are the prerogatives of the Federal government."

"Clean Elections."

The advice of the Maryland governor in his advocacy of the rights of states struck a responsive chord in the minds of his colleagues, for nearly every address delivered by the state executives here has contained some indictment of the federal government for its increasing grasp of power. A committee may be appointed to work out the details of Governor Ritchie's suggestion.

Although it has concerned itself mightily with the issue of "clean elections" the conference will take no definite action on this subject.

The final business session of the conference today was devoted to a round table discussion of the four principal issues discussed at the present gathering—farm relief, flood control, merchant marine, and popular elections. After today's discussion, the conference splits up, most of the two dozen state executives returning directly to their homes, and the others making a trip to inspect the northern Michigan waterways.

The thirty linen of the forty-eight states threatened to flap in the faces of their solemn governors met in solemn convocation today, when ex-Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, denouncing Senator Reed for throttling a proper investigation of the Vire case, launched into an attack on legislative corruption and corrupt election practices. The attack came while Governor Paulsen of Kansas was relating how his friends had paid the elections expenses which the law prohibited him from recognizing.

In the course of his attack, Pinchot handed William S. Vare, the man who stole the 1926 Senatorial primaries in Pennsylvania, and Secretary Mellon a severe verbal denunciation. Later he launched an assault on the Mississippi Valley flood control projects.

Most Colossal Blunder in History.

"The most colossal blunder in engineering history," ex-Governor Pinchot characterized the handling of the Mississippi flood control work by army engineers. Not only should the federal government finance relief, but should pay outright the costs necessary for levee construction. He assailed the Mississippi river commission for their failure to prepare plans for combating the flood and the misery inflicted on hundreds of thousands of people.

When Pinchot urged that the governors go on record in connection with some of the problems before the conference, Governor Brewster of Maine, the president of the conference, smilingly said that could wait for tomorrow, and in any case, such a resolution would have to be of a non-political nature. Tomorrow's session, the last of the conference promises to end in a free for all squabble on election frauds.

France Curbs Ocean Flights.

PARIS, July 27.—The French cabinet decided today to prohibit trans-Atlantic flights with military planes, until the planes are equipped with floats.

Aimee Takes Over Funds



Something is wrong in Angelus temple, the "Four Square Gospel" venture of Aimee Semple McPherson. The kidnapping story was too strong for part of the congregation, and they have seceded and are calling on their old leader to "confess." Now another row, over business methods, has resulted in Aimee (below) coming home and firing out her own mother, Mrs. Kennedy, (above) in order to take over the treasury.

GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE IS NEAR WIND-UP

GENEVA, July 27.—In spite of the announcement from London that W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, and Viscount Cecil, leaders of the British delegation, are returning today to Geneva to resume the parleys the prevailing opinion here is that the conference of naval armaments cannot proceed. The first session will probably reveal such a deep-going division that it can never be bridged by any conceivable compromise. The conference is approaching its final crisis.

Gibson Pessimistic.

Hugh Gibson, representative of American imperialism, at the conference and chief spokesman of his delegation, is frankly skeptical of the outcome.

"We can see, within a few days after the return of the British delegates," said Gibson, "whether there is any possibility of an agreement. If there is no sign of an agreement our delegation wants to return to Washington."

Reject British Compromise.

The Americans examined with interest the details of the report on the British compromise plan as published in this morning's press, suggesting limitation of the cruisers of the 10,000 ton class and creating a second class of cruisers which will be unlimited. The Americans will insist that the unlimited category of cruisers have a maximum of 8,300 tons with 8-inch guns. The British will probably demand a maximum of 7,500 tons with 6-inch guns. This situation assures the continuance of the deadlock which was reached just 45 minutes after the conference was called to order.

American delegates point out that the proposition of Britain would enable her to increase her ships far above the number of United States war cruisers, would also enable her to tremendously increase her naval power by arming her merchant-men with 6-inch guns so they could be quickly converted into war ships. At the same time the smaller craft would be utterly useless to the United States because of the long distance between her naval bases. Britain has a net of closely woven naval bases throughout the world and could readily fuel smaller cruisers and operate in all parts of the world.

Means Unlimited Competition.

The outcome of the conference called by Coolidge to "limit naval armaments" will result in just the opposite. It will be the signal for the most intensive campaign of naval competition the world has ever experienced, with the two great imperialist powers in a mad race for supremacy of the seas.

Already the aircraft race is on in full swing; the war chemists are working overtime perfecting more deadly gases and liquid fires and high-powered explosives to hurl at enemy armies and populations. The frenzied race is to be extended to naval equipment in preparation for the next world slaughter.

See Imperialist Designs.

Close observers at Geneva see in the naval conference something more than imperialist rivalry between the United States on one side and Britain and Japan on the other. They see in the impending competition in arms the world-wide preparation on the part of the imperialist powers for an attack on the Soviet Union and the rebellious

Browder to Tell of Chinese Revolution In Chicago Lecture

CHICAGO, July 27.—Eugene R. Browder, editor of Labor Unity, has just returned after spending six months in China during which he travelled through the Nationalist territory, visiting 40 large and small cities, interviewing several hundred leaders of trade unions, peasants' unions, Kuomintang, Communist Party, student leagues, merchants' associations and every phase of the Chinese Nationalist revolution. He was at the headquarters of the Nationalist government during the split with Chiang Kai-shek and in close touch with the leaders of the left Kuomintang and Communist Party.

He consulted with such men as Borodin, adviser of the Nationalist government, Tan Ping Shen, minister of labor and head of the All-China Labor Federation, and others. In addition to all these personal contacts and the direct information he has gathered, Browder secured access to a vast quantity of English translations of reports of the trade unions and peasant unions covering the past two years of their tremendous expansion from a few hundred thousand members to their present status of thirteen million.

Browder's lecture will deal not only with the large political factors of the Chinese situation but will also give an intimate picture of the mass organizations of the Chinese toilers in the midst of their struggle.

At the close of his six months trip in China, Browder was a representative of the T. U. E. L. at the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference in Hankow, China, where the delegates from eight countries and fourteen million workers gathered in the first meeting of its kind in labor history. Browder was elected as secretary of the permanent organization formed there, the Pan-Pacific Union Secretariat. He will also report briefly on this historic conference.

Browder speaks in Chicago, Wednesday, August 3, in the Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western Aves., at 8 p. m.

A New Book

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The Passaic

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by the noted novelist and writer

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"THIS then is the background of the Passaic strike. Enormous profits, low wages, the accompanying poverty, the night work in the mills, the denial of civil rights, in addition to workers' living conditions, espionage, blacklisting, the forced election of a strike work's organization, all these form the soil from which springs the historic struggle in Passaic. A struggle which lasted from January 25, 1926, to February 28, 1927, during which time the self-control of the workers never lapsed to violence, during which time their morale mounted as they grew to know each other and as they became ever more resolute to come out of the struggle with a Union. This pamphlet aims only to show the workers passing through the many phases of the strike and overcoming the successive difficulties and disappointments standing between them and a final victory."

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colonial and semi-colonial peoples through naval blockades and actual armed intervention under various pretexts. It is pointed out that American bank capital is supporting most of the fascist nations bordering Russia that are being mobilized against the workers' and peasants' government and in spite of the pretensions of the American delegation to favor reduction of naval armaments it is recognized that this is mere propaganda for home consumption and that both the tory government and the Coolidge government know that Geneva is a farce and must collapse.

FIND OUT THE SUSTAINING

THINK AT EVERY MEETING!

MARINES KILL SIX NICARAGUANS IN RAID ON SANDINO

MANAGUA, Nicaragua. — Word received here that Major Floyd's marines were ambushed by General Sandino's nationalist army and killed six of the natives in a battle with considerable casualties. Sandino's army has always fought in the open field so far, and is believed to be considerably inland from San Fernando, the town at which the ambush is said to have taken place.

Not a Fight

Local military experts think that probably a demonstration of the natives of San Fernando, known to be antagonistic to the invasion and subjugation of their country by the United States naval forces, provoked the marines into opening fire and killing some of them.

This view is strengthened by the fact that there is no report of any loss suffered by the marines, except that "one marine was wounded."

As it is known that a considerable number of marines were wounded at Ocotla, where a battle was fought recently, but that their names were not mentioned, it would be easy, say the nationalist sympathizers here, for Major Floyd to have saved up these casualties to report from time to time when it is necessary to "fake" a battle to hide some massacre of unarmed villagers.

Iron Falling From Flat Kills Letter Carrier

A letter-carrier delivering mail between 97th and 98th streets on 2nd avenue suffered a fatal injury a few days ago when a 7-pound iron fell on his head from the third floor of a tenement house. He left a large family.

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These Offers Are Good Only Until August 31, 1927.

Another Prospect



Thomas E. Campbell, former governor of Arizona, has always been in favor of swinging the saber at Mexico, and is therefore a logical successor to James E. Sheffield, whose open aid of counter-revolutionists' carelessness with Kellogg's letters ordering the overthrow of Calles have made him useless. Campbell is prominently mentioned as next ambassador to Mexico, but has not yet been appointed.

French Cabinet Officer Takes "Free and Easy" Attitude Towards Debt

PARIS, July 27.—"Nations, like men, have to learn to distinguish between business arrangements and friendly assistance," said Andre Tardieu, member of the Poincare cabinet, today, while discussing the Berenger-Mellon debt contract. Tardieu, like most Frenchmen in public life, regards the French debt owed to Wall Street now, as something not to be paid back, as "France gave blood and U. S. gave treasure" in the world war. There are indications that the House of Morgan contemplates using a navy pretty soon, if this attitude persists, but Tardieu won't see it.

Charged Kearns Forged

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Charges of forgery and numerous other accusations against his erstwhile manager, Jack Kearns, are the highlights in an answer filed in the Federal Court here by Jack Dempsey in reply to Kearns' suit for \$319,999 filed against the former heavyweight champion. The suit was filed just prior to the Dempsey-Tunney bout here last fall.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Try to Send Borghi To His Death Among Fascisti of Italy

Attorneys for Armando Borghi, who has been ordered deported from the United States to Italy where he faces death at the hands of the fascisti, have appealed to the United States Department of Labor to permit him to leave this country at his own expense for some other country of his own choosing.

Over Four Months. Borghi is a citizen of Italy who entered the United States as a temporary visitor on November 9, 1926. He is held for deportation to Italy on the charges that he remained in the United States beyond the four months allowed him and that he is an alien anarchist and is here in violation of the Immigration Act.

In answer to the first charge, Borghi has stated that it was his impression, after obtaining legal advice, that his visa was good for one year. It read, "This visa is good for one year provided the passport continues in force." Borghi attempted to have his passport extended. The Italian consul at Boston took it away instead, stating that Borghi was "not qualified to be an Italian citizen" because of his anti-fascist sentiments.

As to the second charge, Borghi admits that he is a philosophical anarchist. He stated specifically in his examinations that he does not believe in violence against constituted authority or government officials. He is a highly intellectual and well-educated man.

His deportation in the face of his professed anti-fascist views means death—either execution under the forms of the fascist courts instituted specially to punish offenders or at the hands of the fascist mob. Borghi's house in Italy has been burned by the fascisti. His son has been recruited and not allowed to leave the country but is being held as hostage to insure his father's return.

Legal aid for Borghi's defense has been secured by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Australian Delegation To Expose Immigration Sharks in Great Britain

MELBOURNE, July 8 (By Mail).—The callous manner in which immigrants are being deceived concerning conditions which await them in Australia has come in for strong criticism from the Miners' Union, and the All-Australian Trade Union Congress which met recently in Melbourne is considering the appointment of a Trade Union Delegation to visit England for the purpose of warning British workers against unscrupulous propaganda carried on by steamship and employment agencies who are misleading them in Australia. In Melbourne, it is estimated, there are ten thousand unemployed, and all other capital cities have large numbers idle.

In New Zealand Too. Not only is unemployment rife in Australia, but the New Zealand Government has been compelled to put into operation an unemployment relief scheme, under which jobless receive from nine shillings to twelve shillings per day. This appears to be high in comparison with the benefit paid in England, but the cost of living must be taken into account.

Immigration for years past has been a proved force in Australia. Thousands of pounds have been wasted by incompetent administration. At present a commission is controlling immigration, but no improvement is noticed.

Land Scheme Opposed. There is much talk about founding a sound scheme for creating farms for settlement, but even if this were done no hope could be held out for newcomers as thousands of Australians are landless.

There are vast tracts of land on which thousands of farms could be built. This land, however, is held by wealthy companies and rich squatters who are opposed to any settlement scheme which would not benefit them. Seeing that the Tory party of Australia is mainly financed by these people, one cannot expect the present Bruce-Page government to do anything but talk.

The Labor state governments, it should be added, have no control over immigration.

"Insult" to Horthy Gets Hungarian Washwoman Three Month Jail Term

BUDAPEST, July 27.—A Budapest laundry woman has been given three months' imprisonment for an alleged insult to Horthy, the Hungarian Regent. At a public demonstration someone in the crowd reproached the woman for owing a small sum of money, whereupon she cried out: "There is no shame in having debts. Horthy is a greater person than I am, yet he obtains loans right and left without any sense of shame."

Another man, Bela Reich, at a parade where Horthy was received with great pomp and ceremony, exclaimed to the crowd: "Fancy all this fuss over one person." He was at once arrested for insulting Horthy.

GOVERNOR FULLER BASKS IN REFLECTED GLORY



While Sacco and Vanzetti are slowly starving to death, unless they burn in the electric chair first, Governor Fuller, supposed to be investigating their case, has his picture taken amidst a group of trans-Atlantic aviators. Left to right: Geo. O. Noville, Governor Fuller, Clarence D. Chamberlin, Bert Acosta, Commander Richard E. Byrd, Lieutenant-Lester F. Matland, Lieutenant Albert F. Hegenberger, and Bernt Balchen. Sitting: Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. Byrd, and Mrs. Hegenberger.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)
as a criterion of valor, jails sentences would not mean much to them.

THIS organization is now howling for a big navy, ostensibly to fight England, but even tho it is quite possible that a war between England and the United States will take place, it is certain that those ships will be used to strangle the peoples of Latin-America against whom Wall Street is now waging war. Why don't those fake friends of freedom for Ireland protest against the tyranny of the United States in South America and in the Philippines? How can they consistently protest against a British massacre of Hindus and ignore a United States massacre of Nicaraguans?

OUR critic claims that the judges, lawyers and police lieutenants who bossed the "revolutionary" Clan-Na-Gael, were persecuted by the government during the war. It is true that Mr. Albert Burleson, that stout democrat who is now boosting Al Smith for president, stepped on any kind of a publication that did not scream for an allied victory. But while the jails of the country were filled with radicals, only very few of those associated with the Clan-Na-Gael got into trouble. And those who were left in the lurch by the champion English-haters of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

AIMEE McPHERSON is developing a new line of graft. Her mother dug her fist up to the elbow in the Los Angeles Temple treasury so Aimee hot-footed it from Alton, Illinois, to the wider open spaces, fearing that her dear mother could not resist the temptation to make a clean sweep. Aimee's mother, thinking she had done the right thing by her savior felt that it was time to quit. Others accused her of taking the lord's money and spending it on hosiery. However, Aimee decided to start something new and claims she has 250,000 members for an organization that will show the spiritual wayfarers the way to heaven. No doubt she will save some money even though she may not save souls.

PARIS, July 27.—The most severe earthquake in twenty years has shaken the villages surrounding Orange near Avignon. Some damage has been done to houses, churches and walls.

Got to Hawaii



Photo of Emory B. Bronte, San Francisco, made just before he started as navigator with Ernest L. Smith on their California-Hawaii flight—successfully made.

BARBERS TO STRIKE; WORKERS DEMAND SACCO AND VANZETTI BE LIBERATED

At its last membership meeting the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Local No. 913 voted unanimously to call a one day general strike of all its members to protest against the frame-up to murder Sacco and Vanzetti.

The date of the strike has been set for Thursday, August 4th, 1927. A mass meeting will be held in the forenoon at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby Avenue and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

A parade has been planned marching through the working class district of Williamsburg and Greenpoint, winding up at McCarren Park, where an open-air mass meeting will be held which will be addressed by well-known leaders of the labor movement and prominent leaders of the Sacco and Vanzetti liberation movement.

The Sacco and Vanzetti case has revived the spirit of the year 1913 among the members of that local. In that year a spontaneous revolt took place among all the journeymen barbers of Brooklyn against the system of serfdom prevailing at that time, and organized themselves without any outside assistance.

From the sentiment expressed at several membership meetings on the Sacco and Vanzetti case, the members of our local are more than eager to lose a day's wages and remind the public by their absence from the barber shops that the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti is dearer to them than the business of embellishing faces and taking tips.

Three thousand barbers will discuss the Sacco and Vanzetti case among the customers before and after the strike. The class justice of the Massachusetts witch-burners will be given a cordial treatment. We feel confident that the absence of any political sectarianism will rally many other workers to our demonstration and give an example of a united class solidarity for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

Our Letter from Australia

SYDNEY, Australia (By Mail).—Wealthy American tourists who recently visited Australia and New Zealand on the chartered pleasure cruiser Carinthia are highly indignant at what they call the "insulting" behavior of the workers of those two countries towards them. According to letters received in Australia and New Zealand from Raymond Whitcombe & Co., of Boston, who controlled the tour, these wealthy parasites will not visit those two countries again.

It seems that when these folk landed in New Zealand and later in Australia and commenced to flaunt their "superior" breeding and display a tendency to look upon the working-class people as below them socially, they were soon made aware of the fact that their presence was not by any means an asset. Also they were asked some very pertinent questions by representatives of all the unions engaged in a single industry, and to that end would invite allied organizations to take ballots of the members on the question of uniting. A statement issued by the secretary of the council (Mr. J. S. Garden), outlines the council's policy as follows:

"The first step to achieve the formation of industrial unions is the amalgamation of the various crafts. In the transition period, where unions overlap and conflict with each other in the enrolling of new members, the council shall prevent such overlapping by instructing the workers involved to link up with the union specially catering for their craft, calling, or work."

After referring to the necessity for assisting poorly-organized unions, the statement proceeds: "Effective unity of the working class can be best brought about through a common struggle against the employers. Industrial unionism does not merely mean mechanical amalgamation. It means also the acceptance of a class struggle policy and outlook by the rank and file."

MELBOURNE, Australia (By Mail).—For having illegally arrested Tom Walsh and Jacob Johnson, president and secretary respectively of the Seamen's Union, and attempting to deport them, the Australian federal government has been forced to pay damages amounting to \$100 to each, also the heavy costs involved in the court proceedings. In addition the government had been forced to pay to their wives the sum of \$800 each as compensation for "mental anguish" and the depriving them of their husbands' "comfort, society, and support."

Labor Party Stationary. The final result of the Victorian State elections, held on April 9, places labor in exactly the same position as it was prior to the appeal to the electors. The most that can be said is that labor has consolidated its position, in that it has made good the party strength in the parliament despite the cutting out of six labor seats under the redistribution scheme.

Whether the Labor Party will be able to form a government depends on whether the present anti-labor government is forced to resign when it meets parliament and whether labor can secure enough support from the unattached parties to allot it to take office. The final state of the parties is: Labor 28, conservatives 19, country conservatives 10, progressives 4, liberals 2, independents 2.

Women's Conference. Regarding the proposal to hold a women's Pan-Pacific Conference in Honolulu next year, the annual conference of the Australian Labor Party, held at Melbourne during Easter week, carried the following resolution: "Australian labor women gathered in conference with pleasure the holding of a Women's Pan-Pacific Conference in Honolulu in 1928 and desire that they be adequately represented; also that the Federal Executive of the Australian Labor Party be requested to convene an inter-state conference of labor women to be held in Melbourne this year."

Courtney Ready to Hop Off. SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 27.—Weather permitting, Capt. Frank T. Courtney, noted British air ace, will begin his trans-Atlantic flight to New York from the Calshot Naval Depot tomorrow morning. Courtney hopes to leave here tomorrow morning between 7 and 8 o'clock for Valentia, Ireland, where he will halt for fuel before hopping off on the first westward flight across the Atlantic.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Another Detachment Joins the Red Army

Here are the latest subscribers to THE DAILY WORKER:

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Industrial Freedom versus Industrial Serfdom for 26,000 Traction Workers—This Is Still the Main Issue!

The traction barons, with Messrs. Hedley and Quackenbush of the Interborough acting as spokesmen, declared that they would risk the life of every passenger rather than allow the traction workers to escape from the serfdom of the company union.

This is the meaning of the defiant statements which they gave to the press. That they meant to carry out their threats is shown by the fact that they recruited thousands of potential scabs from the underworlds of half a dozen cities to replace workers whose lives have been spent in the traction industry.

Upon the head of the traction barons we must place the responsibility for whatever loss of life and injury would have occurred in the operation of New York's transit lines when the traction workers refused any longer to sell themselves body and soul to the traction lords.

Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, whose favorite pose has been that of a friend of labor, saw fit to come to the aid of the traction barons. He is against strikes on public utilities, he is against the demand for the right to organize "at this time," he is for delaying action by the labor movement, he accepts the "yellow dog" contracts as an expression of the sentiment of the traction workers—in other words, he takes just about the same position that the traction barons assume.

Untermeyer is AGAINST the establishment of an effective union among traction workers and especially because he has from time to time pretended to favor the organized labor movement, and because he has access to all sections of the capitalist press, his real role must be made clear to the traction workers and to the labor movement.

The same applies to other so-called friends of labor. They must not be allowed to hide behind vague phrases relative to "public welfare." It is upon the traction workers first and the labor movement second that the main burden of this struggle falls.

Untermeyer himself has shown in the recent investigation that the traction interests are making huge profits. That the unionization of the traction industry will cut into their profits goes without saying. That they are able to pay better wages and bear the increased cost of better working conditions is just as true. If they were not it would not alter the fact that the traction workers deserve and are determined to have higher living standards.

If Untermeyer and others who are so exercised over the "welfare of the public"—of which the 26,000 traction workers and their families are a part—let them point out that no raise in fares is necessary to compensate for the loss of the traction barons' company union and that better wages and working conditions can be paid for by cutting down the dividends of the traction barons.

For the labor movement and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, for the traction workers themselves, the main issue is the right to organize.

Serfdom in the clutches of the traction barons or the greatest possible measure of freedom as part of the American labor movement—this still remains the issue in the present struggle and it is upon this basis that all the forces of labor must be mobilized behind the traction workers—to win in spite of official cowardice and treachery.

How Socialists Defeat Fascists.

A new article should be incorporated in the "principles" of the second international, the international of the great betrayal at the outbreak of the world war in 1914, the international that slaughtered the flower of the working class after the war in order that capitalism might remain dominant in the world, the international strike-breaker, the yellow socialist international. This article should read: "The proper way to fight fascists is to be better exponents in action of fascism than the hirelings of Mussolini."

Altho not formulated, this article was put to the test in the revolutionary mass uprising in Vienna. The socialists, under the leadership of those heroes of "left social-democracy," Otto Bauer and Frederick Adler, had created an army in Vienna for the purpose of fighting fascism. During the strike and street fighting the world was treated to the spectacle of this army in action against the fascists. They did not conquer their alleged enemies by fighting AGAINST the fascists, but by proving to the capitalist government that they were ready, willing and anxious to sink even lower than the fascists in fighting FOR capitalism AGAINST the WORKERS, and using its army for that purpose. No wonder the Seipel government viewed with indifference the building of this army—they knew it would do no harm to their cause, the cause of the master-class.

Otto Bauer and Frederick Adler and the rest of the "Austro-Marxists," who defame the name and pollute the writings of Marx, only pretended to be more radical than the Scheidemanns, the Noskes, the Vanderveldes, the MacDonalds, because the workers were more radical. They had to pretend to endorse the demands of the workers in order to remain at their head so they could be in a position to betray them at the first opportunity. Their opportunity came and they fulfilled their duty as defenders of the master class and plain, every-day scabs upon the fascists.

At least one thing is certain in the Austrian situation and that is that never again can these apostates, these socialists in words and assassins of the working class in action, pose as one whit different from the rest of the menagerie comprising the leadership of the second international.

In New York City the socialists are trying to ape their Austrian brethren by trying to organize fascist bands against the rank and file of the labor movement.

Generally the post-war philosophy of the second international can be summed up as follows: "We assassinate the working class in those countries where the capitalists are unable to fight their own battles and prepare for our historical role as murderers of the working class in all countries not yet facing objective revolutionary conditions."

The "Amalgamated" Economics of Mr. B. S. Hardman

By H. M. WICKS.

UNDER the guise of an attack upon the DAILY WORKER for properly depicting in a cartoon the frightful effect of piece work upon the workers in the garment workers' unions, Mr. B. S. Hardman, known for years as Salutsky, contributes to the gayety of the labor movement by airing his views upon the "real basis of wages." The cartoon that evoked the distribe of Hardman showed a half-starved worker held in the grip of a bestial foreman who forced him to work at the most frightful speed. The title of the cartoon, drawn by Wm. Gropper, was "The Right Wing Ideal—Beckerman Advocates Piece Work."

Since Beckerman, an official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is guilty of advocating piece work for the slaves in the men's garment industry, it became the duty of Hardman, as editorial scullion for Beckerman, to write an apology for this latest example of class collaboration between the Amalgamated machine and the employers.

We can pass over without comment his low billings and cheap sneers hurled at the DAILY WORKER, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League and proceed to an analysis of Mr. Hardman's economics.

"Fundamentally," affirms Hardman in his editorial in the "Advance" of July 22, 1927, "it is the quality and quantity of work, the output, that determines the pay for work." For a half a column the apologist for Beckerman argues that "earnings of people in an industry are related to the kind of work and the quantity of work that they turn out."

According to the "Advance" editorial writer, time-wages (week-wages) are likely to prevail in industries producing high-priced goods, while piece-work is more likely in branches engaged in cheap, mass production. Again he reverts to his main theme and repeats that the question of wages is a question of earnings. It does not matter what one's nominal wages are, it is the earnings that count."

No capitalist apologist could put up a more contemptible and servile argument for slave drivers. Hardman signs the same song that is sung by all defenders of intensive exploitation of labor from Professor Nixon Carver to Matt Woll. The ridiculous assertion that production must increase before wages increase is tantamount to arguing that there is such a small margin of profit for the capitalist exploiter of labor that he can not, under present conditions, pay higher wages than he does. How anyone professing to speak for labor can put forth such a suggestion, in view of the well-established fact that the industrial workers in the United States, on an average produce in from two and a half to three hours values equivalent to what they receive in wages, and that the balance of the day they expend in unpaid labor for the employers is beyond comprehension, except on plain grounds of perversity.

Only an utter ignoramus or a knave who indulges in vicious apologies for the master class would claim that wages rise or fall in proportion as productivity varies. This assumption is not true on either a national scale, or on an industrial scale, say nothing of applying it, as does Hardman, to a certain section of a given industry (that is to say, the New York men's garment industry or that part of it wherein the Beckerman machine plays a role).

WAGES are determined not by the productivity of labor but by the value of labor-power—the socially necessary labor time required to produce the food, clothing and shelter necessary to enable the worker to reproduce his labor-power—to live in a given social environment and raise a family. The productivity of the industry in which he works may increase or decrease without altering in the slightest his wages.

The general movements of wages, according to Karl Marx are "EXCLUSIVELY REGULATED BY THE EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL RESERVE ARMY, AND THESE AGAIN CORRESPOND TO THE PERIODIC CHANGES IN THE INDUSTRIAL CYCLE." (Capital, Vol. I, chapter XXV, page 699—Charles H. Kerr edition.)

Now let us see, starting from this premise, where the disgusting sophistry and spurious erudition of this creature, Hardman, the miserable apologist for Beckerman, leads us.

In many industries piece-wages are preferred by the capitalist to time-wages because it enables him to get more out of the workers, to sweat them more, force from them labor of a higher intensity. A number of evils attend piece-work that do not exist to such a pronounced degree in time-work. It is well-known that wages by the piece are generally nothing but the converted form of wages by time. In theory at least piece-wages are so regulated that workers receive the value of their labor-power. "It is not a question of measuring the value of the pieces by the working time incorporated in it, but on the contrary, of measuring the working-time the laborer has

expended by the number of pieces he has produced." (Capital, p. 604.)

But there are certain very definite characteristics, peculiar to piece-wages that cause all union leaders having the interest of the workers uppermost to strenuously fight to abolish them where they do exist and fight against all attempts of the employers to introduce them. For years the composers in the newspaper offices of this country suffered under the speed-up system of piece-wages, and only after a determined fight were they abolished. Even in that conservative union—the International Typographical Union—there is not a single official, even of the most openly reactionary character, who would dare propose piece-work. The wrath of the membership would drive him from office in disgrace.

Experience has proved that piece-work in any industry must, in the first place, be of average perfection, if wages are to be paid in full. One need not be a Marxian to readily perceive that this is a most fruitful source of capitalist cheating and thereby achieving reductions in wages through imposition of penalties for "inferior" work, etc. Many other disastrous effects are well-known characteristics of piece-work. Not only does it cause the most fierce competition between individual workers, which breaks down the solidarity between the workers in a given shop, but it sets the pace so high that the fastest workers can realize a living wage. The desire for still more wages is an incentive for workers to labor more than the established union hours, and even to fight against attempts by the union officials to compel observance of union hours. When the speed-up system is introduced, the piece-workers, by a tremendous expenditure of energy, are able to realize higher wages than week-workers, there occurs a readjustment, a lowering of the piece-rate and further incentive for still greater speed.

A union leader who takes any other view of the struggle and who indulges in capitalist twaddle about increased production to increase wages is an enemy of the working class and an agent of the employer.

In the face of unimpeachable, scientifically demonstrable economic facts the case of Beckerman, and his pen valet, Hardman, breaks down. And they may use the columns of the "Advance" from now until the proletarian revolution in America to republish the DAILY WORKER, because it exposes their game and fights for the elementary interests of the working class, without ever changing by a hair's breadth the economic laws that govern this society and that brand them as traitors to the workers they are paid to serve.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CLEVELAND GRUESOME; WORKERS TRAMP STREETS

(By NABOY, Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, July 27.—In Cleveland as well as in all other large cities there are many thousands unemployed. Those out of work are both groups, the so-called white collar workers and the overall wage earners.

In their frantic efforts to get employment of any kind these workers tramp from one end of town to the other and with very few being rewarded by a job. It is just the position the bosses like to have where they can break down the standard of living among the workers.

Detective Agencies. Not content with refusing the applicants work at any wage, the bosses through their lackeys maintain employment bureaus which are more of a detective agency than anything else.

For example, take any department store in general and the May Company of Cleveland in particular. Every morning between the hours of nine and eleven, applicants for positions are privileged to enter the employment offices where they are given a large blank to fill out. Many quit in disgust before they are half finished with the blank. Some of the questions called for are: What nationality are you? What languages are spoken in your home? Will you join the company insurance club for workers? Will you keep secret amount of your salary? Dozens of other questions of a similar nature are asked and those who are able to fill out the entire blank are interviewed by the employment chief in charge, and are told that as soon as a place is open, they will be sent for. Choose Lowest Paid.

In a situation of this sort, the employers can pick their choice of the lot at any wage the bosses care to pay and hold a club over the workers' heads with the reserve group list always ready to take their places.

Those workers who pack a lunch and carry their overalls to work, face even harder conditions than their white-collared brothers. In going from place to place, they are told "nothing doing today." One of the best known factories where unemployed workers stampede to is the Fisher Body Ohio Co., a subsidiary of General Motors. There every morning, day in and day out, only Sun-

day excepted, hundreds of men congregate, hoping to be taken on. Although the employment office opens at eight o'clock, many scores of men arrive for vantage points as early as four o'clock in the morning. On these large numbers of unemployed the men are permitted to stand so filled that hundreds are forced to wait outdoors. This is not so bad in summer, but in the colder and rainy days it is not quite so comfortable, especially when many do not have the warm clothes necessary in January and February. Often these large numbers of unemployed are kept waiting for four and five hours before the door opens and perhaps one or two are hired at the rate of pay dictated by the boss.

Workers Need Unions. That such conditions exist are due to the fact that in neither the department stores nor in the automobile shops are the workers organized in unions. Several sporadic strikes of individual departments in the Fisher Body factory have taken place only to be lost. This was natural, for the workers must realize that only through systematic and entire organization of all departments with concerted action will successful strikes be conducted. The time is ripe for organization. Energetic and responsible leaders are the crying need of the moment.

Voikoff's Assassin Not To Have Life Sentence Changed to Short Term. WAASAW, July 27.—President Pilsudski has revoked the granting of commutation to Boris Kowceda, and the latter will have to spend life in prison, as matters stand now. Kowceda was lately found guilty of murdering Peter Voikoff, ambassador from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to Poland. At the trial Kowceda admitted he "was ordered to shoot Voikoff." The prosecutor made no effort to find out who ordered him, but there is strong evidence that Kowceda was an agent of a white guard conspiracy organized and financially supported by England. Life imprisonment in a Polish prison prevents the assassin from telling more, should he decide to do so.

The Daily Worker Acknowledges Help Given to Carnival

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS AND COMRADES WHO HELPED IN THE DAILY WORKER CARNIVAL AND FAIR

Dear Comrades: The DAILY WORKER wishes to acknowledge the splendid co-operation and support given to The DAILY WORKER Carnival and Fair, by the various party units, individual comrades and workers' organizations. It was directly due to this wonderful support that the affair was such an outstanding success. The success of the Carnival and Fair is a manifestation of the remarkable power of proletarian initiative which can be developed among the workers of New York in their efforts to support The DAILY WORKER. The Management Committee calls upon the comrades who participated in the Carnival to continue their efforts to help The DAILY WORKER, so that the present attack upon the paper may be defeated and the establishment of The DAILY WORKER as a mass paper may be quickly realized.

FOR THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
BERT MILLER, Business Manager

DRAMA

Civic Repertory Players To Continue at 14th St. Theatre

Eva Le Gallienne, who returned from Europe yesterday informs us that the Civic Repertory theatre's permanence had been further insured through the leasing of the Fourteenth Street theatre for a term of five years. Miss Le Gallienne will immediately begin on two productions, rehearsals for her first play of next season, "The Good Hope" will begin next week, and also of the road company of "Cradle Song."

Bella Winn has been engaged by James La Penna to play the leading role in Paul Gerard Smith's latest play "White Lights." The musical comedy is scheduled to open in Stamford, Connecticut, August 12th.

Jed Harris has definitely announced two of his forthcoming productions. In association with Crosby Gaige, Harris will present Helen Hayes in "Coquette," a drama by George Abbott and Ann Preston Bridges. "The Royal Family," a comedy by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, will have its premiere some time in October. Other items in the Harris schedule are a comedy drama of newspaper life by George S. Brooks, as yet unnamed; a romantic comedy by John Erskine, also untitled, and "My Public," a comedy by Martha Madison and Eva K. Flint.

A new play by Daniel Rubin titled, "Women Go On Forever," in which Mary Boland will be starred, will be placed in rehearsal next week by Brady & Wiman in association with John Cromwell for Broadway showing.

Labor Problems and the Negro

From Address by William Pickens, before the Intercollegiate Association of New York, in summer session at Potter, N. J., July 24th, 1927.

"There is no 'Negro Labor' and no 'White Labor.' There is just labor, and there are white and black people among the laborers. There is a greater proportion of the black than of the white population in the laboring rank; and therefore, anything that is important for laborers is still more important for the colored laborers."

"Co-operation, unionizing, the employment of organized power is very important for laborers. The relation of wages to the cost of living is very important for laborers. The legal rights of labor organizations; the rights of group bargaining for wages, the right of impartial treatment by the officers of the law in cases involving disputes between laborers and their employers,—these rights are vital to the interests of laborers, white, black, or other colors."

"Employers do not buy or exploit color; they trade in labor. The handicaps of color, like the handicaps of age, sex, or ignorance, may give a selfish employer an extra advantage in robbing the laborer. But that would only mean that the Negro laborer will be more taken advantage of, and should, therefore, be more interested in the defense of labor."

"That means, logically, that there should be no Negro labor unions or white labor unions, but only labor unions, for laborers. A division in the ranks of laborers along the racial line is just as weakening as a division along any other lines whatsoever. When white workers force colored workers into separate unions by race prejudice or into the open shop by discrimination, these white workers are acting directly against the interests of themselves and of all other laborers."

"The Negro is not naturally an open-shop worker or strike-breaker. He is just willing to get more and do less work. He is the same sort of animal as the rest of mankind."

EMIL JANNINGS



"In 'Passion,' which is being revived at Moss' Cameo Theatre.

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All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats \$2.50. Cort Theatre, 48 St. S. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it! Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Red Aid Honors Zetkin, Revolutionary Leader, With Recruiting Week

BERLIN, July 27.—The Second Congress of the German Red Aid (I. C. W. P. A.) has arranged a special recruiting week from July 3 to July 9 in honor of the seventieth birthday of Clara Zetkin, famous German revolutionary leader and president of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid. Local committees of representatives of all labor organizations have been formed in all districts under the leadership of the Red Aid.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

SACCO AND VANZETTI LIBERATION WILL BE DEMANDED BY NEW YORK WORKERS FRIDAY

The immediate liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti will be demanded Friday night at six large open air meetings arranged by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

With the time set for the execution of the two framed-up workers less than two weeks away it is necessary that the workers raise their voices in a mighty protest.

The meetings will be held at Rutgers Square, 153rd St. and Prospect Ave.; 10th St. and Second Ave.; 110th St. and Fifth Ave.; Grand St. Extension, Stone and Hopkinson Aves., and Stone and Pacific Sts.

The speakers will include Ben Gold, Jim Walsh, M. J. O'Leary, Carlo Tresca, J. Louis Engdahl, Leonard Abbot, John J. Ballam, Pascal Cosgrove, Pat Devine, Rebecca Grecht, Louis Hyman, Charles Krumbein, Richard B. Moore, Luis Quintiliano, Rose Baron, Jack Stachel, Morris E. Taft, W. W. Weinstein, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, William F. Dunne, Ludwig Lore and Samuel Liebowitz.

Dreyfus Will Come Here to Help Sacco-Vanzetti Defense

(Continued from Page One)

McCarthy. A resolution was unanimously adopted pledging full support to Sacco and Vanzetti, expressing confidence in their innocence and calling upon the labor movement to rally to their support.

Yonkers Mass Meeting. YONKERS, N. Y., July 27.—An open air mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Sacco and Vanzetti at the New School Stand, Nepperhan avenue, on July 30, between 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. English and Italian speakers will address the meeting.

Belgians Sign Petition. BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 27.—A petition demanding the immediate liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti was signed by 10,000 people here today.

Protest Secrecy. BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—Over 200 workers gathered at the cooperative store on Sunday afternoon July 24th, adopted unanimously a resolution demanding the unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti and vigorously protested against the secret investigation which Governor Fuller is carrying on behind closed doors.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Alex Bail of Philadelphia, the chairman was Comrade Edward Sherman.

Cleveland Workers to Demonstrate. CLEVELAND, July 27.—Saturday evening, July 30th has been set aside in Cleveland for a huge demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti.

All workers of Cleveland are called upon to join in this mighty protest which will be held on the public square on Saturday evening July 30th at 7:30 p. m.

Efforts are being made to get a permit for a parade to be staged on one of the main streets of the city leading to the square where the meeting will be held.

A list of prominent local speakers is being drawn which will include persons of many views and opinions but who are convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and should be set free.

New Brunswick To Protest. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 27.—A protest mass meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti will take place Friday evening July 29, at the Pennsylvania Plaza, New Brunswick, N. J. All workers attend!

Navy Boaster Fell But Broke No Records

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Lt. C. C. Champion, Jr., navy flyer, failed by more than 2,000 feet to break the world's altitude record in his flight last Monday when he made a forced descent of seven miles after his motor had disintegrated and caught fire, the National Aeronautic Association announced today.

The calibration of Champion's barograph by the Bureau of Standards showed that the instrument registered 38,559 feet. The record is 40,820 feet, held by a Frenchman, Champion claimed a record.

National Guard Is Getting Ready for The Next Struggle

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 27.—Extensive military training is being carried out here by the 87th Infantry Brigade under command of Brigadier General George R. Dyer.

According to Major General William N. Haskell, commander and Colonel Edward McLeer, chief of staff of the New York National Guard, who left here today after reviewing the 2,300 men, they are learning the modern military technique that is necessary for warfare today. They left for two up-state camps to learn how the artillery is getting along.

Colonel J. S. Mundy, of Brooklyn, adjutant of the division staff, announced that the two staff commanders would go first to Pine Camp, near Watertown, and look over the 156th Field Artillery. From Pine Camp the inspecting officers will go to Fort Ontario, near Oswego, and inspect the 244th Coast Artillery of New York City, training under command of Colonel John J. Byrne.

Negro Paper Calls Ocotol, "Massacre By U. S. Marines"

BALTIMORE, July 27 (FP).—Remembering the American invasion of Negro Haiti, with the loss of hundreds of native lives, the Afro-American declares in an editorial that "United States troops have no more business in Nicaragua than in Haiti. Like the average bully, the government makes its policy of exploitation and robbery behind its alleged role of peacemaker."

"If the 39 marines killed and wounded 400 Nicaraguans," continues Afro-American, "it wasn't a battle. It was a massacre in which well-trained marines using airplanes, machine guns, bombs and modern artillery fought against brave Central Americans armed with little more than a clear conscience."

The Negro paper reminds Kellogg that nine Negroes have been lynched this year, that Georgia and Alabama report three times the usual floggings and suggests that the marines be brought home from Nicaragua for duty in Dixieland.

Long Island Railroad Fights to Boost Fares

In an effort to force a 20 per cent boost in commutation rates, the Long Island Railroad has considerably overestimated the value of its properties. In order to secure a higher rate it has valued its property at \$265,000,000. The railroad's properties have been valued at \$127,000,000 by a financial expert.

The figures were given before the transit commission on a hearing of the road to consider a raise in the commutation rates.

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FURRIER DYE WORKERS ON STRIKE; ASK THE JOINT BOARD TO AID THEM

(Continued from Page One)

is seen in a statement made by a manufacturer and printed in Women's Wear yesterday.

The manufacturer paints a picture of present conditions in the shops of members of the Associated Fur Manufacturers where there is no union to fight the workers' battles.

"We manufacturers can dicker with workers on wage questions much more easily than we could when they were united," says the manufacturer. "I myself have been able to handle the wage increase question this year more to my own advantage than for some time past, chiefly because I can deal with the worker individually."

Throw Away List. "Formerly—(meaning for the past two years, since the present Joint Board was in office)—the workers in the shop drew up a list containing each man's name, his present wage, and the increase demanded. Then the shop chairman presented it to the boss, who had to deal with the whole list at once."

"With conditions as they are now, I simply throw away the list and say that I'll deal with each worker individually on the wage question. And they're afraid to insist because they aren't unified."

These are indeed the conditions reported by workers in Associated shops. "When they make complaints to the International about the situation," says the Joint Board, "they are thrown out of the right wing office and in some instances lose their jobs. We have many workers come to us asking forgiveness and telling how they have been taken off the job for insisting on the July increase. The workers of many Associated shops are asking our representatives to come to their shops and try to help them get the increases which we got for them in 1925 and 1926."

Forward Spreads Lies. "The right wing, through the columns of the Forward, has been announcing that the fur workers in Associated shops have been receiving \$12 and \$15 increases. This is absolutely untrue, and this manufacturer's statement shows why. Because the Joint Board is not recognized there and cannot help the workers to get them. In fur trimming and independent shops July increases have been given the workers as usual, without the intervention of the union, in other cases the workers have appealed to the Joint Board, and the increases have been granted after a conference."

When the Associated Fur Manufacturers came out in support of the right wing dual union, the Joint Board at the time declared that there was a secret understanding between the two groups in which one of the FALK-Wednesday Night—July 27, concessions granted by the International and A. F. of L. officials was that there should be no insistence on July increases.

Is Eloquent Proof. "Today's statement in Women's Wear is more eloquent proof of this claim than anything the Joint Board can say. In contrast to this employer's account of what is happening in Associated shops today, we can show figures concerning July increases when the left wing Joint Board was recognized in Associated shops."

"In 1925, in the month of July there took place 165 shop stoppages for increases, affecting 1706 workers for whom \$11,942 was obtained in increases. In addition to this, the Joint Board succeeded in getting wage increases for 1684 workers of 158 shops without any stoppages a wage increase of \$13,789.50. Altogether, the Joint Board succeeded in getting, during the month of July 1925, for 3390 workers from 323 shops, the amount of \$25,731.50 weekly. This

does not include the increases that were obtained by fur workers of other shops as a result of this campaign initiated by the Joint Board. The records of the Joint Board taken from shop meetings indicate that July increases to the amounts mentioned above were gotten by almost every fur worker in the trade that year."

Wages Increases.

"In 1926, in the month of July, although the workers at that time were getting higher wages than in 1925 because of the increases that followed the general strike, the left wing Joint Board, nevertheless initiated a campaign for increases which resulted in 44 shop stoppages involving 695 workers. These secured increases, and in addition increases were obtained for 320 workers of 82 shops without any stoppages. Altogether the July increase campaign in 1926, as carried on by the Joint Board, secured \$11,450.70 weekly increases for 1115 workers of 26 shops, in addition to the increases that were secured by the workers themselves as a result of this campaign. All these figures can be verified by Joint Board records."

"The importance of this campaign for increased wages when the season begins in July, can be judged from the results shown in the following table:

In 1925—cutters received 7% higher wages than 1924.

In 1926—cutters received 24% higher wages than 1925.

Making the total for 1926—32% higher than 1924 before the Joint Board came into office.

Operators: In 1925 had 10% higher wages than 1924.

In 1926 had 19% higher wages than 1925.

Making 1926 30% higher than 1924.

22% Higher.

Nailers: In 1925 received 22% higher wages than 1924.

In 1926 received 11% higher wages than 1925.

Making 1926 35% higher than 1924.

Finishers: In 1926 received 25% higher wages than 1924.

In 1926 received 18% higher wages than 1925.

Making 1926 48% higher than 1924.

"The manufacturer quoted in Women's Wear is right. Under the right wing Joint Board the workers were united. Under the Joint Board the bosses would not have dared to tear up a shop list. Under the Joint Board the workers gained their July increases, and other demands; and when the Joint Board is once again recognized in Associated shops the workers' control of their jobs and conditions will be restored."

The question of July increases will be discussed at 4 local membership meetings to be held this evening, 8 p. m. Local 1 will meet in Royal Hall; Local 5 in Stuyvesant Casino; Local 10 in Stuyvesant Casino; and Local 15 in Astoria Hall.

Successful Meeting. After breaking up two open air meetings of the Joint Defense Committee at 110th St. and Fifth Ave., during the last few weeks, the right wing gangsters were foiled in their third attempt Tuesday evening.

More than 2,000 workers were present to hear of the needle trades struggle. The thugs seeing the determined spirit of the workers slunk away without even attempting to attack the meeting.

3 Dead In Plane Crash.

BERLIN, July 27.—Three passengers were killed when an airplane on the Cassel-Giesen route crashed midway between the two cities, according to reports received here.



FRANK MCLEAY
OF INTERVIEW PAGE

Traction Workers Eager to Receive The Daily Worker

By D. RAPPO.
(Worker Correspondent)

I went with another comrade to distribute today's (Tuesday, July 26) issue of the DAILY WORKER to the traction workers.

We arrived at the East 180th street station to give out paper to the trainmen and shopmen who usually stop work at 4:30 p. m. At the terminal we found out that the shopmen were working overtime because of the strike, and that they would probably work until late at night.

Send Up Banners.

Workers were hoisting lumber to the top of the building. Many were standing downstairs handling the heavy lumber for the workers on the roof who were hoisting it up with ropes. All these workers standing below rushed over to me to get their copies of the WORKER.

The workers who were on the roof were anxious to get papers also. So we tied bundles of papers to the ropes which pulled up the lumber. Many said, "This is the paper we want!"

When these workers went into the shop they took along bundles to distribute to their shop mates. Everyone accepted the paper enthusiastically. Only one old subway guard refused to take a paper, "because," he said, "this paper is not American."

Thug Gets Busy.

A company thug came over to me and threatened me. "Better quit it or I'll fix you up! And you know I could get you."

But he was too late. We distributed nearly all the papers.

About half past five the workers had their supper on the roof of the shop, and you could see everyone reading a copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Operate on Herrick; Find Auto-Intoxication

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Following a major operation, which today followed the preliminary operation of a week ago, Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador to France, reacted from the experience, according to attending physicians.

Taken suddenly ill at his Chagrin Falls country estate on July 17, the 73 year old envoy was rushed to the Cleveland Clinic Hospital.

Electrocuted at Work.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., July 27.—Ira Sanvean, of Bay Shore, was electrocuted in the plant of the Easthampton Light Company when his shoulder came into contact with a large power switch at the same time that his head touched an overhead wire. Several physicians worked over Sanvean for two hours in vain.

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Berlin Police Arrest 700 Communists; Plan Drive to Smash Party

BERLIN, July 27.—Preliminary to a campaign to smash the German Communist Party, the Government has ordered the arrest of seven hundred Communists returning to Berlin in motor trucks from a demonstration near Hamburg.

The Communist leaders who were arrested near Nauen by Berlin police, are being held on trumped-up charges of "destroying property."

Although the Berlin police take great pains to protect the parade of the Steel Helmets, a Fascist organization, they have repeatedly broken up demonstrations of Communists.

Eight Communists have been sentenced to prison for terms ranging from two to eight years, for "instigating riots" resulting in the death of a police sergeant.

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Second Ave. and Tenth St. Speakers: Bentall, Navarez, Siskelman, O'Flaherty, Glavin, Pollack, St. Ann Ave. and 138th St. Speakers: McDonald, Ralke, Thomas, Balla, Baum, Powers.

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned.

Carnival tickets must be turned in at once to cover payment of bills in connection with the affair. Send money to 108 East 14th St.

Notice To Party Speakers.

All party open air meetings are called off Friday evening due to the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations. Party speakers should report to the nearest meeting and prepare to speak.

Labor Organizations

Nomination Friday.

Nominations for officers of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will be held Friday 8 P. M. at the Church of All Nations.

Open Air Meetings In Cambridge.

BOSTON, July 27.—Section 5 held the first of a series of open air meetings in Cambridge. A large number of copies of THE DAILY WORKER were distributed.

Aimee McPherson And 'Ma' Quarrel Over Lord's Dough

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—Aimee Semple McPherson fainted today when told that her mother accused her of cruelty and unchristian-like behavior.

Mrs. McPherson was in her negligence preparing a statement in her home. She swooned when she was told that Mrs. Minnie Kennedy said: "I would not have treated a yellow dog that way."

"I had hoped to keep still, and let this thing settle itself," sobbed Mrs. Kennedy.

"And I still love her because she is my daughter, but now she has told me to get an attorney. And she would get hers, so that we could settle this in court."

"Ma" Kennedy Blows Up. "Mrs. McPherson organized this revolt against me while she was away in the East. She has already hired an attorney. There is nothing left for me to do but tell my side of the story, that I have tried to keep out of the papers."

"As long as there was work to be done, getting things organized, Mrs. McPherson wanted my help, I had as much power as she did."

"She wants me to resign, well, who am I going to resign to, myself? She is a trustee, and I am a trustee. There was another trustee, a man, but he died. She and I are both equal."

"She sent me to Taft, Calif., and while I was there, attending to her business, she grabbed the mail, grabbed the funds, and the control of the Temple."

"And she made statements in the pulpit about checks for employees' wages that she said I had failed to countersign before I went away."

"These statements were cruel, uncalculated for, and falsehoods."

Her Throne Gone, Marie Plans New Visit Here

BUCHAREST, July 27.—Cotsafanesti Marie wants to visit the United States again. She says so. Now that Ferdinand is out of the way and her accession to the throne seems to be definite, out of the picture she is willing to have another fling at America. Perhaps Rumania needs more money, perhaps the cost of funerals comes high in Bucharest.

Sitting in mourning in a little room which contained only the wreath of roses sent her by the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, from the heart of the Black Hills, Marie lamented Ferdinand's death and the loss of her throne, at the same time

FRENCH CABINET HAS AMBASSADOR INSULT U. S. S. R.

May Be Carrying Out A Deal With England

PARIS, July 27.—It is understood here that Jean Herbet, French ambassador to Moscow, returns to the latter city this week with instructions from the Poincare cabinet to take another step in the direction of a breach of relations with the Soviet Union.

He will condemn the U. S. S. R. for Communist propaganda in France and will accuse it of breaking promises, and will threaten "reprisals" and no trade agreement.

Strong pressure from England, and official worry over the sharp turn to the left which many signs show among the French working population, is believed responsible for the recent heavy sentences on Communists here, and for the present policy of shaking a fist at the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Recently Premier Poincare said something of the same sort to Ambassador Rikovsky, and the latter at once left to confer with Peoples Commissar Chicherin, in Moscow.

The orders to Herbet are said to be that he should deliver his insult in an "unofficial manner," to place France in a better light before the French workers, in case serious developments follow, and permit the cabinet to deny any attack on the U. S. S. R. took place.

Twenty Workers In Danger When Bridge Collapses Up-State

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 27.—The lives of 20 workers were in danger here today when the east channel of the mid-Hudson Vehicular Bridge, under construction slipped from its river bed as a result of inferior material being used.

It is stated that the loss will be as high as \$250,000. The opening of the bridge in 1928, as scheduled tentatively, will be delayed considerably as a result of the accident, it was said.

Congress Squabbles Over Method of Cut In Tax On the Rich

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The new Congress stands overwhelmingly in favor of tax reduction and legislation but a pretty party battle threatens over the nature and size of the melon to be cut, it was revealed here today.

With Senate leaders already on record as favoring tax reduction legislation, Rep. William P. Green (R) of Iowa, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Rep. John N. Garner (D) of Texas, banking minority member, today declared they favored giving part of the treasury surplus back to the taxpayers. They differed, however, on the amount and the details. Their views will appear in the August number of The Nation's Business magazine.

Green declared he favored cutting corporation taxes, but gave no details; said he was inclined toward "relief" for incomes under \$500,000 and came out strongly against repeal of the Federal estate tax. Garner urged reduction of the corporation tax 10 per cent, repeal of all nuisance taxes and adjustment of income taxes.

The Texas democrat, who will become floor leader of his party in the House next year, took a potshot at the treasury estimates. He pointed out that President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon predicted a \$183,000,000 surplus for the past fiscal year while his own prediction was \$400,000,000. The actual surplus neared the half billion mark.

denying reports that she was intriguing to unseat the baby king, Mihail. She has, she said, the greatest affection for Mihail and for his mother, Helen of Greece, whose husband, Carol, forfeited his throne to follow a variety-woman to Paris. As soon as her period of mourning terminates, Marie says, she will come to America again. She thinks an American millionaire a better pick for Ileana than Boris of Bulgaria who may also find himself without a throne any day.

Cotsafanesti Marie will come to America; perhaps she heard the shuffling feet of the long line of peasants and workers passing her husband's bier for a last look at the dead king.

The Queens County grand jury met yesterday in Long Island City. Queens to continue deliberations in the investigation into the activities of the Jamaica police on last Memorial day, when the Jamaica chapter of the Ku Klux Klan charges, the police attacked their ranks and forced some of them out of the procession.

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Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

The speech by Comrade Nikolai Bukharin, another installment of which appears below, is a complete estimation of the war danger facing the world today, and at the same time important for its restatement of the fundamental tactics of Bolshevism in fighting to utilize the crisis produced by war for preparation for revolutionary struggles against imperialism. This speech and the decisions of the plenum regarding the threat of war should become a part of the arsenal of every sincere revolutionist who wants to participate effectively in the mighty struggles that we must face in the fight against the war conspiracies of the imperialist nations.

(Continued from last issue.)

In our conflict with Great Britain we cannot but maintain the fact that Great Britain has attacked us. We cannot define the situation otherwise, for the truth is that the attack has been made upon us by Great Britain. The policy pursued by the Soviet Union is a true peace policy. Our "attack," if we may thus express ourselves, has consisted mainly of our economic uplift. But this falls under quite another category.

The standpoint to be adopted in the question of defense of fatherland is even more altered by the latest events. We could not countenance a defense of fatherland among the "great powers" of the first imperialist war since these powers were imperialist, but in the proletarian republics the situation is entirely reversed, and the defense of the fatherland is the first duty of the proletarian parties. When in the capitalist countries the Communists have been right in adopting the defeatist standpoint in the Soviet Union our proletarian fatherland must find the fullest support from all sides. There we must reject all "defense of fatherland," here it must be our first thought. This train of thought is rightly applied to the proletarian republics. But it is equally right when applied to such a government, to such a state organization, as that represented by the national revolutionary state in China, fighting against imperialism.

Lenin differed from many in dealing with perfect clearness with this question of the defense of fatherland. Whilst condemning with the utmost severity the social patriotic defenders of imperialist fatherlands, Lenin never dealt with the question in such a manner as to suggest that if a fatherland is not a proletarian one, there is no reason to defend it. Lenin was very far from such a simplification of the question. He designated the formula of "defense of fatherland" as vulgar and Philistine, as a justification of war, and considered that it had no other meaning whatever.

When we hear of the British defense of the mother country, for instance, this is nothing more than the current expression used to justify a war carried on by the British imperialist government. When we speak of the defense of our fatherland, the question is the justification of a war carried on by us. Lenin did not state that every war is an evil solely because it is a war. War is an evil, and it must be combated when it is carried on by imperialist states; but we can and must support a war, not only when the working class is in power and is defending its state; a war may be supported and justified when it is a national and progressive national emancipation war against imperialism, even when the proletariat is not yet its leader. We Communists must therefore stand unconditionally for the support of such a war as that being waged in China for the defense of the Chinese fatherland, for the Chinese revolution.

4. Alliances with Bourgeois States. The Slogan of Fraternization and of Joining Revolutionary Armies.

The question of the possibility of forming alliances with bourgeois states must be discussed. This question has already been raised at one of the Comintern congresses, during the debate on the program. Should such a combination really come to pass that some bourgeois state, under some unlooked for circumstances, and during mighty upheavals, should really take sides with the Soviet Union against the imperialists, then it would be the duty of the Communist Parties to aid the anti-imperialist war being waged by such a state. Should for instance one of the eastern states, not belonging to the imperialist coalition, be desirous of entering into an alliance with the Soviet Union during a great conflict between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, a conflict into which the whole of Europe would be involved, and the proletarian state had the right, from the Communist standpoint, to enter into this alliance, then the Communists would be bound to aid this alliance.

Here we should not be dealing with an imperialist state, but with a state fighting against the imperialists and on the side of the Soviet Union; this would not simply be a bourgeois state as such, but a bourgeois state directing its fire against the imperialist regime. Such a state would not be a constituent of the imperialist coalition, but would inevitably, apart from its own volition, play the role of a kind of appendage of an anti-imperialist coalition headed by the proletarian republic. One passage from Lenin's writing contains a direct reference to

a revolutionary alliance of India, China and Persia, without any assumption of the existence of a proletarian dictatorship in these countries. You will therefore realize that this question too has its place on our agenda.

I must pass over a number of other questions of lesser significance and shall turn to a slogan which appears at the first glance to require no alterations conditioned by the development of present events. The elementary and specifically Bolshevik slogan of fraternization. This slogan was of far-reaching significance for us for our fight against war during the years of the first great international massacre.

Whilst the Executive Committee was working, we asked ourselves whether it would be necessary to undertake any alterations in this slogan as result of the present situation. Can we proclaim this slogan under all and every circumstance, as we could in the years between 1915 and 1918? We came to the conclusion that the present situation demands certain corrections in this slogan. We applied the experience gained in our own civil war. The slogan of "fraternization in the trenches" played a role of enormous importance when the armies of the imperialists, the Czarist army, or Kerensky's army, fought against the imperialist coalition headed by Germany. But when the Red Army was fighting against Yudenitch, against Kolchak etc., did we then proclaim the slogan of fraternization? No, we did not proclaim it. This is a plain fact which we can all remember.

How did it happen that the slogan of "fraternization" played so great a part during the imperialist war, but vanished as soon as the Red Army was formed, and this Red Army fought against our antagonists? We came to the conclusion that the slogan of fraternization is a slogan implying the disorganization of both parties thus fraternizing, and when two imperialist armies confront one another, the slogan of fraternization, in so far as it is actually realized, shakes both sides. This being the case, it is clearly comprehensible why we should proclaim this slogan after we had our own revolutionary army fighting against the enemy. This slogan is a two edged sword, and those fraternizing on our side must be really firm in their convictions of the slogan of fraternization, and the process of fraternization itself, is not to shake our own revolutionary discipline.

In this question we have adopted the standpoint that in the case of a conflict between two imperialist opponents on the one side, and, let us say, of a proletarian army and a national revolutionary army on the other, our slogan must be a slogan calling upon the soldiers of the hostile forces to come over to us, not a slogan of fraternization, but a slogan calling upon the others to join us. This does not exclude the process of fraternization, but it must be very differently organized. We must not induce the whole of our forces to creep into the trenches, but must have our special propagandists, who must be scattered about among the camps of the enemy, and undermine the counter-revolutionary discipline of the enemies of revolution.

Thus the present situation, the existence of the proletarian Soviet state, of the national revolutionary organization in China, etc., forces us to undertake certain corrections of even such an elementary slogan as that of fraternization, a slogan apparently perfectly clear and unequivocal.

The Fight Against War and Against the Opposition.

In connection with the war question I must deal with the "platform" of our Opposition with respect to this question. The general estimate of the international situation laid before the Plenum of the E. C. C. I. by the Opposition concludes that at the present time we are weaker than we were before. The comrades of the Opposition have cited a number of defeats, the defeat in Bulgaria, in Estonia, the defeat in Germany in 1923, the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek's change of front in China, etc. The final result and the final balance is to be summed up in the conclusion that we are weaker than before.

(To Be Continued.)

Gary Too Sick For His Dividend. Although his condition was said to have improved, Elbert H. Gary, 80-year-old chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation today remained confined to his home with a slight illness and did not attend the quarterly dividend meeting of the corporation's board of directors.



The French Revolution of 1789 on View in Moscow at Marx-Engels Institute

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

OUR comrades in the Soviet Union never do things piecemeal. They are very thorough. Thus, when the Marx-Engels Institute, in Moscow, decided to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death by execution of Francois Noel Babeuf with an exhibition befitting the memory of this French revolutionist, a host of workers went at their task diligently and earnestly. In a short time they had assembled sufficient material for an exhibition on the entire period of the French Revolution, 1789.

So the Babeuf Exhibition became a part of the larger commemoration of the French revolution itself.

Strange, however, that this memorial to the young French revolutionist, born of a humble, proletarian family, who paid with his life at the age of 37, for his attempt at an armed uprising against the Directory, in 1797, should come to life in Moscow in 1927, in what had at one time been the Palace of the Dolgorukis family, one of the most ancient and noble families of Russia, reputed among the founders of the city of Moscow.

But this is just another one of those strange developments that has taken place as a result of the fact that the workers have seized power and established their government in what was once "the land of the czars."

One of the most noted of the Dolgorukis was Vasily Lukich Dolgoruk, whom Peter the Great sent to France to be educated and to acquire a superficial elegance at the Court of Versailles. He did develop into a skilled diplomat and an experienced intriguer which got him into considerable troubles for trying to forge the will of Peter II. The last of the family, insofar as Russia is concerned, was Prince Hans Dolgoruk, member of the Cadet Party, who followed Miliukov and his regime into oblivion, the same trail taken by Kerensky, before the rise of the Soviet power.

Babeuf was the leader of the proletarian effort for power that was made toward the close of the period of the 1789 revolution in France. Greater grew this effort in the revolutions of 1848 and 1871. Babeuf was the first to herald the coming of Socialism. Of him Frederick Engels wrote, in his "Socialism: Utopian and Scientific," as follows:

"And altho, upon the whole, the bourgeoisie, in their struggle with the nobility, could claim to represent at the same time the interests of the different working-classes of that period (the French Revolution), yet in every great bourgeois movement there were independent outbursts of that class which was the forerunner, more or less developed, of the modern proletariat. For example, at the time of the German Reformation and the Peasants' War, the Anabaptists and Thomas Munzer; in the great English Revolution, the Levellers; IN THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION, BABEUF."

Thus Babeuf, whose song, "Dying of Hunger, Dying of Cold," was said, in 1796, to have brought regiments in the camp of Grenelle to the verge of mutiny, inspires this exhibition of the French Revolution at the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow, 1927.

The exhibition was arranged in six large rooms. Research workers had gathered the material. Artists had arranged it in perfect and attractive order. Here was a thorough education in the times of the French Revolutionary Period awaiting the earnest student.

The first room, by way of introduction, showed pictures of many of those prominent in this period, with rare editions of the histories of these times, in French, German and Russian, written more than 100 years ago.

To give the names of them all would be to call the roll of those who rose and fell with the ebb and flow of the revolutionary tide. There was Mirabeau, Charrette, Carnot, LaFayette, Bailly, Barnave, Malesherbes, and many more, but interest is turned to the original of a letter written by Charlotte Corday, to her father, four days before she murdered Marat. There is also the original of a book written by Albert Mathiez, professor at the University of Paris, on "The High Cost of Living and the Social Movement Under the Terror."

The second room gives a picture of "the old regime" that was wrecked by the revolution. Here are the works of Jacques Necker, the Swiss banker, who tried to solve the financial problems of Louis XVI. There is a copy of the order of arrest of Louis XVI, switched in between large pictures of the royal family. Extremely interesting is the display showing the state of industry at this time: mining, textile, building, pottery and coach making, not to mention farming with special attention to be culture.

Here is a copy of the American Declaration of Independence indicating its effect on the wording of "The Rights of Man" (Les Droits de l'Homme) the historic declaration of the French Revolution. Here are even pictures of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, the latter representing the United States in Paris at the time of the revolution.

In "Room No. Three" there was displayed the writings of those who furnished the ideological basis for the revolution. Here Jean Jacques Rousseau, the philosopher, had a big place, with the materialists, Francis Bacon, David Hume and John Locke; Diderot, the Encyclopedist; Voltaire and the Physiocrats, the Economists and those holding other social theories during this period.

Next, "Room No. Four" showed the revolution in action. Here was pictured the Versailles on May 5, 1789. There were huge paintings of "The Conquest of the Bastille," with the versions, not historically correct, by Russian and Dutch artists. There were also many original editions of books dealing with the fall of the Bastille. Foulon, the inevitable food speculator of that day, also received considerable attention, as did Bailly, the first president of the Tiers 'Etat.

"Room No. 5" had an interesting display of the newspapers of the revolution. Here were the publications of the Girondist, Brissot, of Des Moulins, as well as their left leaders, Marat and Robespierre. There were original copies of the Journal Du Soir and the Journal du Matin, for August 26, 1794; of L'Ami du Roi (The King's Friend) for Oct. 1, 1791. This room also contained pictures of the military leaders of the revolution, with illustrations displaying the military technique of the times, especially the guns and cannon used.

"Room No. 6" was given over to an interpretation of "The Struggle Between the Fractions," or the different tendencies during the revolution. Brissot was shown as the leader of the right; Danton and Desmoulins, of the center, and Robespierre and Babeuf of the left. This room contained a list of "The Citizens of the Revolution" with their pictures, sympathizers in other lands, including such foreigners as the German poet, Schiller; the Americans, Washington, Madison, Paine; Wilberforce, of England, and Kociusko, of Poland. Here were decrees, in the original, of the national convention, with original lists issued at the time of those condemned to die at the guillotine. The fall of the Girondists, May 31, 1793, is shown, as is the execution of the king and the queen, the struggle between Robespierre and Danton, and even the fact that Jean Paul Marat had a scientific bend of mind, being interested in electricity. There were original manuscripts of letters written by Babeuf, from jail, to his friends, who were trying to bring about his release.

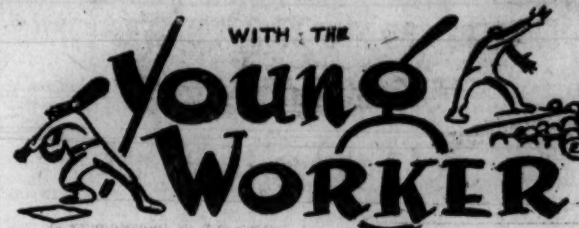
There was also a special section devoted to British newspapers and illustrated magazines of the times, revealing the contempt that aristocratic and royal England had for revolutionary France, ragged and hungry. Many of these reproduce in spirit the attitude that the capitalist world has held toward the Russian revolution achieved by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in our own time.

There is much that the Russian workers have learned and intend to learn about the French Revolution. The Marx-Engels Institute intends to help in the teaching.

SACCO AND VANZETTI
MUST NOT DIE!!!

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of THE DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.



School at Winchendon, Mass. Progress of the YWL Training

We have been very active in the last two weeks of our training course, in fact we have been so busy that we have had no time for mischief.

Our training program consists of five four-hour days of school and five hours of study each week. For text books we are using the Elements of Political Education and the ABC of Communism and in addition to these we have from twelve to fifteen books and pamphlets per student. Our library also has an interesting stock of books and reading matter.

We have a half hour of current events each day which has proved to be very interesting and at the same time keeps us in touch with the events of the world. We have already studied about the Chinese revolution, the Sacco and Vanzetti case and the attack on Soviet Russia.

Our evenings are all planned out for us. Every Monday we have public speaking and on Sunday nights we have entertainment consisting of singing, story-telling, games, reading, etc.

The country surrounding this school is very beautiful, having numerous woods, fields and lakes everywhere about us. We are far away from the noisy city life in which most of the poor workers' children live such as in the big industrial cities of Chicago, New York and Boston. Therefore, because of our environment, we should be thankful to those who have sent us here. Lake Dennison is about 200 feet away from our school, and we have an opportunity to go swimming, fishing and canoeing. About one-eighth of a mile from here is the Lake Dennison Park where dances are held every Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Those of us who are fond of dancing go there on our free nights. Every night except on Wednesday and Saturday nights we must be in our rooms at 10 o'clock. On Wednesday and Saturday nights we can stay out until 12 o'clock. On Saturday nights we usually go to Holmes Park in Gardner to dance and give support to Finnish comrades. We usually come back from the dance in a special bus and, oh boy! don't we have fun. We sing, yell, tell jokes and make a big racket all the way back. The chauffeur doesn't have to be a politician to know that we're bolsheviks for we sing a lot of revolutionary songs, such as the International, Red Flag, Hol the Fort, and the Preacher and the Slave, which is our favorite song. Much of our spare time it put into swimming, fishing, hiking, dancing, baseball and all other kinds of sports.

We are going to organize an orchestra of our own because there are quite a number of musicians among us. We publish two wall papers weekly. The names of them are the Red Rocket and the Fighting Youth. Every comrade who can write, writes an article on politics, sports, comics, poems, etc. Among the most interesting articles that appeared in this week's publication were "Under the Banner of Ruthenberg," "The Young Worker and the Trade Union," "Why Should Sports Be Commercialized," and "The Criticism of the School."

These wall papers are very interesting to us especially and to the strangers that come to visit us. In sports we have concentrated most of our attention on baseball. We already have a baseball team, which is in fine condition. We expect to trim every team we go against. Next Sunday we are playing our first game which will be against the Young Workers League team of Pittsburgh at Gardner.

We are sure to learn about our position in society and about the class struggle between capitalists and workers. Our instructors teach in a very systematic way, which makes it very easy for us to understand thoroughly what we are talking about. We all expect to be able to organize either the Young Pioneers or the Young Workers in our home towns after we come back. We, the students of the Y. W. L. Training School, will be the leaders of the working children and working youth in the communities to which we'll return at the end of the school.

—TAUNO HALIN.

Dempsy Gets the Crowd.

LOS ANGELES, July 27.—Jack Dempsy enjoyed a few hours of quiet in the seclusion of his home here today after being mobbed by 10,000 admirers upon his arrival from the East. Again the hero of old, by virtue of his victory over Jack Sharkey, Dempsy received one of the greatest homecoming celebrations of his career.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

National Office: 1113 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
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Young Workers' Leagues' Educational Courses

Winlock, Wash., July-August, 1927.

On July 9, the opening program of the Young Workers' Educational Courses was held at Winlock, Washington. On July 10, the program was continued and a fairly good crowd came to attend the beginning of one of the greatest events of the workers' children in the West. This is the first school of this kind to be held in the West and great interest has been taken in it. The students are composed of members of Young Workers Leagues and many that do not belong to any kind of labor movement. The majority are Finnish but we have several other languages attending the courses. There are in all forty-one students who come from all parts of the states of Oregon and Washington and one student from Rock Springs, Wyoming.

The course includes classes in sociology, American labor and social history, Marxian economics, class struggle theory, current events, public speaking, research, debate, and athletics. Instructors in these lines are Comrade Oliver Carlson of Chicago, director and instructor at the Waino Educational Courses last year and Comrade Vivian Miller of the Washington State University. Comrade W. A. Harju is technical manager of the courses.

Every Wednesday evening the student body has a meeting in which they plan their entertainments and draw up the rules of the school. On these nights we also have a free entertainment mainly for the students but also for outsiders. The student body has several committees which plan the work of the school: Discipline, wall newspaper, press, publicity committee, athletic; library; entertainment; and music. The student body has also been divided into a model Young Workers League on the nuclei basis. There are the following nuclei: Farm Workers' Nucleus, General Workers' Nucleus, under which there are adventure workers, cooks, factory workers, musicians, and clerks; Public School Nucleus, Junior High School Nucleus, and Senior High School Nucleus.

The wallnewspaper committee has put out two issues of the wallpaper, which we named the Red Star after many petitions, questions, debates and arguments.

As yet it is hard to tell what the success of the school will be but it is certain to be a success for everyone is working hard and is interested in everything that we do.

To the benefit of some comrades from this district we want to say that we are going to present a play and entertainment at Woodland on the 30th of July and one at Winlock on the 6th of August. Be sure and attend.

Will send some more news later during the course of the school.

Comradely,
Aune Palola, D. W. Correspondent
Box 48, Winlock, Washington.

Levine Prepares Return Flight.

PARIS, July 27.—Charles A. Levine, who flew from New York to Elisleben, Germany, with Clarence D. Chamberlain in the Bellanca-Wright monoplane, Columbia, stated today that the plane has been reconitioned completely and will be ready for a trans-Atlantic flight back to New York after a few tests are made.

Despite the strain upon the Wright whirlwind motors during the 3,600 mile flight to Germany, they are in fine working order and experts believe they are well able to stand the return trip.

X

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